

Description of new species of Soricidae in the collection of the Genoa Civic Museum.

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To the kindness of the Marquis G. Doria I owe the opportunity which has been afforded me of examining the specimens on which the following descriptions of three most interesting species, hitherto unknown to science, are founded. These species, though inhabiting such widely separated countries as Africa and Sumatra, belong to the same genus, *Crocidura*, and even to the same section of that genus, characterised by the absence of the minute upper fourth unicuspidate tooth, or penultimate premolar, the dental formula of the teeth of which, taking into consideration the facts adduced in my paper « On the mandibular dentition of the Shrews (1) » and other reasons, which I hope soon to bring forward in Part III of my Monograph of the Insectivora, may be written thus :

$$\frac{\text{inc. } 3\text{-}3, \text{ pm. } 2\text{-}2, \text{ m. } 3\text{-}3}{\text{mand. } 6\text{-}6} = 28 \text{ teeth.}$$

***Crocidura dorianae*, n. sp.**

Larger than *C. flavescens*, Geoffr., but resembling that species in general outward form and in the colour of the fur; ears moderate, thinly clothed with a few brown, almost invisible, hairs; tail and feet thinly covered; the long fine hairs springing from its sides are chiefly in the basal half; the feet are comparatively large with moderate claws; the tail, as shown by the measurements beneath, appears to vary much in length.

(1) Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, XX, pp. 359, 360 (1866).

Fur rather dense and long, light reddish brown above, on the face paler, on the ventral surface ashy; the colours of the dorsal and ventral surfaces being separated by a more or less well defined line along the sides of the body; the basal half of the fur, above and beneath, dark slate blue; hairs on the feet and tail pale yellowish. The colour of the fur, so far as one may judge from specimens preserved in alcohol, appears to be fairly uniform in males and females, the latter being slightly darker, and young individuals conspicuously so.

The lateral gland is well developed, especially in males, and very peculiar in position being situated far back on the side of the body nearer to the groin than to the axilla, so differing from *C. flavescens* in which it appears to be developed in males only in rut and in them is found but slightly behind its usual position in other species of the genus.

The skull is much longer than that of *C. flavescens* and comparatively much wider across the mastoid processes; the teeth viewed laterally appear to be very similar in both species, but seen from beneath they are at once found to be much narrower in this species; the anterior maxillary tooth (penultimate premolar) is quite different in shape in *C. flavescens*, being nearly as broad in its transverse diameter as it is long in its antero-posterior, and expanded posteriorly, whereas in this species it is much longer antero-posteriorly and narrow behind.

In the following table the measurements of an adult male and female of this species are contrasted with those of similar adult male and female specimens of *C. flavescens*, the only species with which it is likely to be confounded:

	<i>C. doriana</i>		<i>C. flavescens</i>	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Length: snout to anus	102	95	88	85
» anus to tip of tail	73	57	55	50
» elbow to end of middle digit	23 1/2	25 1/2	23	23
» manus (without claws)	12	11	10	10
» pes (without claws)	18 1/2	18	15 1/2	15 1/2
From anterior cusp of first incisor to chief cusp of the last premolar	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

This species, though resembling *C. flavescens* in shape and in colour, may be at once distinguished by its much larger size, by the very different development and peculiar position of the lateral gland, and by the altogether different shape of the anterior maxillary tooth.

Hab. Shoa, Let-Marefia. Collected by the Marquis O. Antinori.

I have much pleasure in connecting with the species the name of the Marquis G. Doria, to whom Zoologists owe much for increased knowledge of the smaller mammals.

The next two species are allied to *C. fuliginosa*, Blyth, from India, Sarawak and Java.

***Crocidura paradoxura*, n. sp.**

Resembles *C. fuliginosa*, Blyth, in size and in dentition, but differs from that species, as well as from all other known species, in the extraordinary length of the tail which is nearly double that of the head and body. The hind feet also are rather long and slender. Fur dense and rather long, uniform dark brown above, the extreme tips shining, the basal half the hairs bluish grey, beneath the extremities are slightly ashy. Ears clothed with short almost invisible hairs; manus and pes nearly naked; the slender cylindrical tail is clothed with short brown hairs only arising between the whorles of scales; there appear to be none of the long fine hairs so generally present in other species of this genus.

There is no trace of a lateral gland in the single specimen but this is a female so that I am unable to say how far it is developed in males.

The teeth resemble those of *C. fuliginosa* but are considerably narrower.

Length (of an adult female specimen preserved in alcohol) head and body 66 mm, tail 105, eye to end of nose $14\frac{1}{2}$, ear $10\frac{1}{2}$, elbow to end of middle-digit 21, manus 9, pes 16, tip of anterior cusp of first incisor to tip of chief cusp of last premolar $4\frac{3}{4}$.

This species is closely allied to *C. fuliginosa* from the same Zoological sub-region, but differs from that species conspicuously in the extraordinary length of the tail and in the much longer pes.

Hab. Sumatra (Mount Singalan at an elevation of 2000 metres).

Collected by D.^r O. Beccari.

***Crocidura beccarii*, n. sp.**

Closely allied to *C. fuliginosa* but differing from that species in its smaller size, conspicuously much shorter ears, and in the relatively much smaller third upper incisor which is scarcely more than half the size of the anterior maxillary tooth (penultimate premolar), the latter tooth also develops a posterior basal process, and the anterior basal process of the last premolar is very small. The ears are short and clothed with short black hairs, the feet and tail are similarly thinly covered; the tail is cylindrical and slender and its basal fourth has a few long fine hairs. The fur is moderately long and dense, very dark brown above, on the ventral surface the extremities of the hairs are slightly ashy.

No trace of a lateral gland in the single male specimen, which, judging from the worn condition of some of the teeth, appears to be full grown.

Length (of an adult male preserved in alcohol) head and body 66 mm, tail 53, eye to tip of nostril 11 1/2, ear 7, elbow to end of middle digit 16 1/2, manus 7, pes 13, tip of anterior cusp of first upper incisor to tip of chief cusp of the last premolar 4 1/2.

Hab. Sumatra (Mount Singalan).

Collected by D.^r O. Beccari.

It gives me much pleasure to connect with this interesting species the name of its discoverer the distinguished naturalist and traveller D.^r O. Beccari.
